THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 28, 1845.

Political Economy-Sismondi. That the science of Political Economy, as set forth by its vaunte I mewers and taught in our Colleges, i family superficial, selfish, erroneous, Godless, is truth profoundly impressed on those who have studied deepest and reflected most on the subject That its popular maxime point directly to the us checked supremacy of Wealth and Cunning over Poverty and Weakness, has long been eviden Bay where you can cheapest.' Leave Wages an Prices to be regulated by supply and demand.

'Laisset faire,' [let us alone,] &c. all these are the
natural dictates of Avarice, Power and Thrift, be are glaringly at variance with the precepts of Divis Charity and the idea expressed by the noble wor CONNONWEALTH. That there must come a Reform to our accredited teachings when the subject is more thoroughly understood, we have abiding confidence Even now, the young collegian, crammed wir Adam Smith, Say and McCulloch, finds himself often compelled to throw his masters overboard as son as he enters upon the stage of active, practical life He may nominally cling to the formulas of the school men for a meason, but every day weakens their graon his matorer understanding; until little more the a vague notion that they ought to prove true, and wonder that what looks so fair on paper does no answer in practice, remains. The whole mass our liberally educated youth are indoctrimated college in the Free Trade writings as simple, pulp ble, almost mathematical truth, yet at thirty you w find a majority and at fifty three fourths of them ! over toward if not distinctly upon the opposite pla form. These are cheering evidences of the elasti recuperative energies of Truth.

-But we have not room to pursue the subject since our sim is only to introduce the following summary in Blackwood of certain conclusions a tained by the eminent SISMONDI, whose inquiries Social and Political Science have appeared in the volumes at Paris. Unlike Blackwood, Sismondi be longs to the great party of Freedom and Progress and regards Economic questions from the Liber. stand-point. If it be objected that his inculcation as those generally of the anti-Free Trade school seem rather negative than positive it should be cons dered that we have here but a small part of his de ductions, and those directed to a single point. Th Free Traders (rather styled by Sismondi chrematis) as making the aggregate increase of National wealt the great desideratum.) have complete possession the ground; they are the esteemed doctors, the ar credited Professors of the theory of Political Econo my. We who oppose them must be first protestan destructive, overturning, before we can have room to set forth a complete rival system, in which we sha all be reasonably expected to concur. But let : bear Sismondi:

An augmentation of production is generally considered as an addition to national wealth; and it is on this ground that all nations, under the guidance of the Chrematests, are making such streamous a forts to increase their agricultural and manufacture produce. Such an augmentation, however, say Bismondi, is not only by no means in every case a addition to national wealth, but it is often a uselessand pernicious addition to national suffering. If the apply of any article exceeds what can be consumed in the early and simple ages of society, or dispose. supply of any article exceeds what can be consume in the early and simple ages of society, or dispose of to advantage in the later, it is not only no always age, but a positive loss. What avails it that the yards of cotton cloth manufactured, or the quarter of wheat raised, are increased in a country from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000, if, in consequence of the increased supply, the price is lowered one sail? If The producers get their trouble for their pains—they are nothing—the consumers get more than they require great part of the superfluity is wasted or sent abroat a radiators loss. Augmentation of production therefore, is not in every case a sign of increase national wealth; it is the manufacture of a due proportion between production and consumption which

national wealth; it is the maintenance of a due preportion between production and consumption which
is the real desideratum, and forms the only real be
sis of lasting national opulence.

According to the Chrematists, the wealth of a
nation, as of an individual producer, is to be meaured by the excess of the value of production over
its cost. This say's Sismondi, is the most stail of a
cerrors, and the grand source of the misery of the
working classes, and instability of society, in all the
monthacturing states of Europe. It is true, the working classes, and instability of society, in all the munifacturing states of Europe. It is true, the wealth of a master munifacturer is to be measure by the excess of the price he obtains for his production that a master manifacturer is not a mainer. A nation consists not only of masters but of workmen; not only of consumers but producers. The latter class is by father manifacturer is not a mainer. A nation consists not only of masters but of workmen; not only of consumers but producers. The latter class is by father manifacturer is not a master manifacturer in the master important, the moslikely to increase. If they are reduced to missry is consequence of the reduction of their wages by the latroduction of machinery, the employment of jave nile or temale labor, the immigration of toretical borers, or any other cause, it is a poor compensation say, that the profits of their employers have been greatly augmented at their expense. If the excess of the value of production above its cost, were either measure or even an important element in nation the measure or even an important element in national wealth. Ireland, where the wages of field laborated in the state of t are 6d., a-day, and Poland, where they are 3d, she be the richest nations in the world, whereas they notoriously the poorest. The real measure of nation all wealth is to be found, not in the excess of produc-tion above the consumption employed in it, but if the means of comfortable livelihood which their in affords to the whole classes of the commun

the means of comfortable livelihood which their in dustry affords to the whole classes of the community; and that is only to be attained where wealth is very generally distributed.

The mere increase of national wealth is far from being in every instance, an addition either to national strength, national security, or national happiness. On the contrary, it is often the greatest possible dimination to the whole three. It is not the increase of wealth, but its distribution, which is the greathing to be desired. It is on that that the welfar and happiness of society depend. When wealth, whether in capital or revenue, runs into a few hand—when landed property accumulates in the persons of a knot of territorial magnates, and commerce ecutes in the warehouse of a limited number of merchant princes, and manufactures in the workshop of a small body of colossal companies or individual master-employers, it is obsolutely certain that the great bulk of the people will be in a state of degradation and distress. The reason is that those hage fortune have been made by diminishing the cost of production—that is, the wages of labor—to such an extent as to have enormously and unjustly increased the profits of the stock employed in conducting it. So ciety, in such circumstances, is in the unstable equilibrium: it rests on the colossal wealth, territorial or commercial, of a few; but it has no hold on the affections or interests of the great majority of the committy. It is liable to be overturned by the first shock commercial, of a few; but it has no hold on the affections or interests of the great majority of the community. It is liable to be overturned by the first shock of adverse fortune. Any serious external disaster any considerable internal suffering, may at once over turn the whole fabric of society, and expose the wealth of the magnates only as a tempting plunde for the cupidity and recklessness of the destitute classes of society. "There is as much true philosophy as poetry," says Sismondi, "in the well-known lines of Goldsmith—

es of Goldsmith—

"Ill farce the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay!
Princes and lords may flourish or may fauc—
A breath may make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride.
When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride.

When once destroy'd, can never be supplied."

The Chematusts always represent an increase of national wealth as necessarily flowing from an ang montation of the riches of the individuals who compose it. But this is the greatest possible mistake Great part of the riches obtained by individuals in state, so far from being an addition to the national wealth, is an abstraction from it. The reason is that it is made at the expense of others in the same community; it is a transference of riches from one hand to another, not an addition to their total amount Every one sees that the gains of the gamester, the opera-dancer, the lawyer, are of this description what they take is taken from others in the same community. But the magnitude of the gains of mer chants and manufacturers blinds the world to the real nature of their profits, which, in great part at least, are made at the expense of others in the state If the importing merchant makes extravagant gains be indeed is enriched; but how is the enriched? In part, at least, he is so, by impoverishing such of his countrymen as purchase his goods at the experting merchant or manufacturer drives a gainful trade, in its in part, without doubt, derived from the industry of foreign nations to whom the expense also of the workmen he employs, who have been compelled by competition, or destitution, to sell their labor to him at a rate barely sufficient for the support of existence. We are not to flatter ourselves that the nation is becoming rich, because the expense of Irsh grain Paisley Shawis, or Manches port of existence. We are not to flatter ourselves that the nation is becoming rich, because the exporters of Irish grain Paisley Shawis, or Manches ter cotton goods, are making fortunes, when the laborars they employ are earning from sixpence to eight pence a day only. On the contrary, the magnitude of the gains of the former is too ofter only a measure of the destitution and degradation of the latter.

It is usually considered that it is a sufficient an is to observe, that if riches are thus, from on which astional industry has taken,

rawn to a distressing extent from one class of the rawn to a distressing extent from one case in the combinity to concentrate them in another, a corressionding benefit is conformed upon other classes, by he increased expenditure which takes place on the art of those in whose hands the wealth has accumulated. There can be no doubt that a certain communication does take place in this way; and it is the xistence of that compensation, which show renders ociety tolerable under such circumstances. But he benefit accruing is no adequate set off, if society is viewed as a whole, to the evil incurred. If two alliers of this blower are writing at stapence is se benefit accraing is no adequate section. In society se viewed as a whole, to the evil incurred. If two allions of Irish laborers are working at sixpence a say each and two millions more of human beings, the Emerald Isle, are in a state of destination, it is a poor compensation for such a dreadful state of sings to observe, that some hundred Irish noblemen, or absentee proprietors, are spending ten or wenty thousand a year each amidst the luxuries of contion. Paris, or Naples; and that they sometimes xiract five or six guineas an acre from their stary to tenants. If weavers in Renfrewshire, and cot in operatives in Lancashire, are making cotton loths at eightpence a day of wages we are not to edeluded into the belief that society is prosperous ecouse every year six or eight cotton lords buy es ites for a hundred thousand pounds a piece; and ne-half of the railways in the kingdom are consistructed with the wealth of Manchester and disasow. There are no two things more different via national riches and the wealth of the rich in a attor.

it is the tatal and ramons enect of wearth, thus cumulated in the hands of a few, at the expense it the great bulk of the industrious classes in a state at it tends to perpetuate and increase the diseased of perilous state of so fety from which it sprang—he common observations, that money makes more, and that poverty breeds poverty, show how giversally the experience of mankind has felt that the least state of the poverty of the least state of the least state. niversally the experience of mankind has felt that upital, in the long run, gives an overwhelming ad intage in the race for riches to the rich, and that overty as uniformly, ere long, gives the vast sape ority in numbers to the poor. We often hear of earl or a merchant price mourning the want of an ere but scarcely ever of a Highland couple or an ist hovel wanting their overflowing brood of little alf naked savages. We occasionally hear of a or man raising himself by talent and incastry to rune; but in general he does so only by associting his skill with some existing capital, and giving owner thus the extraordinary advantage of unit ting his skill with some existing capital and giving a owner thus the extraordinary advantage of uning old wealth with a new discovery. To get on the world without capital is daily becoming morificult to the great bulk of men; it is, in trate of minerce, at least, wholly impossible. Thus, avealth accumulates in the capital and great cities of the empire, destitution, poverty, and, of course time and immorality, multiply around the seatthere that wealth was originally created. And thivil, so far from abating with the lapse of time, daily accesses, and must increase till some dreadful contains takes place, and restores the subversed bance of society; because the power of capital, like at of a lever which is continually lengthened, a ally augmenting in the centres of wealth; and the ower of numbers in the centres of wealth; and the ower of numbers in the centres of wealth; and the over of numbers in the centres of estitution torry on the increase, from the reckless and imourly on the increase, from the reckless and im-rovident habits which that destitution has engen The happiness of a nation, its morality, order, and

The happiness of a nation, its morality, order, and scurity, are mainly, if not entirely dependent on the extent to which property with its attendant lessings, and habits of reflection, regularity, and in astry, are diffused among the people. But the docines of the Chrematests, and of nearly the wholehool of modern political economists go almost enrely to appropriate in the sense of the Chrematests, and of nearly the wholehool of modern political economists, go almost enrely to appropriate in the sense of the principle being once tixed in men's minds, and acted pon by individual men and the legislature, that the cat thing is to diminish the case of production, it closes, as a very natural consequence, that the maining is to diminish the cases of the producers, verything which can conduce to that object is vigously pursued, without the slightest regard to the feet the changes must have on the fortunes and ul mate fate in life, of whole classes in society. It county pursued, without the singhtest regard to the feet the changes must have on the fortunes and ul mate fate in life, of whole classes in society. It thus that, in agriculture, the engrossing of farmiles place—an evil so sorely felt in England during the seventeenth and in Scotland in the eight enth and nineteenth centuries—and that hundred do thousands of happy families are disposessed on their hereditary possessions, to make room for last decourer of the human race. 'as the old writes called it, the sheep. It is thus that, in our way times, the small tenants and cotters have sen so generally dispossessed in Scotland and Ire ind, to make room for the large cultivator or storemer. It is thus that the race of hand-loom were ers, who carry on their trade in their own houses and with the advantages of raral residence, gardenselds, and country air, is every where becoming export existence in the very humblest rank of life in the room of these stardy old children of the soil as sprung up a race of puny operatives or labour so, living by wages, and having no durable connex on either with the land, or even with the capitalische employs them. Employed at weekly wages to the proport existence in the very of familie if turned to their employment. Everything now is concarrated in have mills, manufacturing districts, and at of their employment. Everything now is con-intrated in large mills, manufacturing districts, an-reat towns, where the labor of men is too often supreat towns, where the labor of men is too often sup-lanted by women, that of women by children, that if children almost entirely by machinery, on which hey attend. The cost of production, indeed, is pro-ligiously diminished, by the substitute of these fee-ice or tiny labourers for that of full grown men, and with it the profits of the masters, and the circle, of the export sale, are proportionally sugmented, at at what expense is this profit to a few gained ! it the expense, in some degree, at least it is to be ared, of the independence, the comfort the morals he lives, of whole classes of the labouring portions of the community.

At the Loco-Foco Territorial Convention seld in Iown City June 11, Dr. BAILEY of Van Bu in county, was appointed President. A. C. Dong utions were passed, laudatory of Mr. Polk and his diministration—denouncing the Tariff and the Dis-ribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands—aproving the annexation of Texas-asserting our ght to Oregon-sympathising with Dorr-and aproving the repeal of the charter of the Dubuque tank, and the law to resubmit the Constitution to

For selections illustrating the Spirit of the ish Press and People' see First Page.

Col. Stephen C. Pavatt, is to run for Congress gainst the Hon. Milton Brown, (Whig) of Ten

A Baltimore correspondent of the Boston Atlas states that Mr. McLane will be absent only about six months on his mission to England.

The Jonesboro', Tenn. Whig says that the Editor of that paper. W. G. Brownlow, has been commated as the Whig caudidate for Congress.

Attorney General John Van Buren has een appointed to deliver the funeral culogium of Gen. ackson at Albany on Monday next. Hon. F. M. Haron: will perform a similar service at Rochester to-day.

RUNNING THE BOUNDARY LINE .- The six Commissioners appointed by the United States and Greatinain to run the boundary line between the Province Canada and the States, are now in Berkshire in this

of Canada and the States, are now in Berkshire in this county.

When in Richford they cut off the farms of three good demonters—two Locofocos and one Whig—and now here farms are situate in Canada.

As the Locofoco Representative from Richford had out one majority last year. We suppose he will not be pleased with this governmental interference.

The boundary line, we understand, is to be marked by iron monuments out a half mile distant the one from he other. We have heard it said that these monuments will be useless when Polk extends the area of freedom by amexing the adjoining Province of Canada to this expansion. The boundary line of the Canada to this expansion of the funeral solemnities to the memory of Gen. Jackon ou Friday at Washington, will be delivered from the castern portice of the Capital if the weather prove prositious; but, if otherwise, in the Hall of the House of depresentatives, the use of which has been granted it uch an alternative should be presented, by the Doorseeper of the House.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield is President of the freshyterian and Congregational Convention now in asson as Decreat The proceedings for the Service.

reshyterian and Congregational Convention now in ession at Detroit. The proceedings for the first two lays were mainly of a preliminary character. Saturday was to have been devoted to free conversation on the Rev. John Pierpont of Boston is said to be

n his way to Chicago, and there is some probability that e may be settled over the Unitarian society there.

he may be settled over the Unitarian society there.

"F" We understand that upwards of fifty mensers of the church at South Boston, under the care
flex, W. W. Pairon, (of which Mr. Fairchild was once the
minister) are about forming themselves into a new coregation by the name of the Payson Church, and thhey intend to call Mr. Fairchild for their pastor.

[Boston Chronicle.] At the General Sessions of Monroe County

Commel Authors was found guilty of bigamy. He mar-ried his first wife in Courtisand County in 1836. In Feb-uary last he came to Ogden, passed himself off as a minister of the gospel, succeeded in gaining the affec-ions of an excellent young girl named Emille Stevens, and married her. No defence was offered on the part of the prisoner.

LP We learn, with great satisfaction, that Judge TARFENTER charged the Grand Jury at Camden on tuesday in reference to this race course and the late oxident.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island re-assembled at Newport on Monday, but there was no worum present in either branch. STEAMBOAT BURNT .- The steamer Lancet, on her way from St. Louis to Louisville, was entirely by are, on Wednesday maning, the 18th inst.

City Items.

Mr. MARTIN T. WISE, who had been emoyed as a compositor on The Tribune ever since in commencement, died in this City yesterday at 12 o'clock Mr. Wise had been a subject of consumption for some time, and last Spring visited Aux Cayes, in the hope of ex periencing relief from the climate. He returned, however with his symptoms aggravated, slithough his death is sud den and unexpected. He was in his 27th year, and wa most amiable, industrious and prudent man-beloved of his associates, and without an enemy. He has left a oung wife and three children.

The funeral takes place This Afternoon, at 2 o'clock from his residence, 50 Canal-street.
THon. WM. S. MILLER, Congressman elec-

from the First District, and late Alderman of the First Ward, was yesterday thrown from his carriage, while riding in Church street, near Barclay, and scriously up by the omnibuses, which are forced to travel the route while the interminance is creeping on. Mr. Miller's carriage was overturned and socken, himself thrown out and one of the horses an early injured that it has since died. We heard, too the Mr. Miller himself was more severely wounded than was at first supposed, so that fears were even entertained is life. We are happy to state, however, on the best in formation it was possible for us to obtain, that Mr. Miller although severely hurt, is not considered in dencer-

F A young lad, named John Bowne Parsons on of James B. Parsons, Esq. of this City, was thrown rom a horse yesterday at Flushing, and killed by being lragged by the stirrup, in which his foot remained entan ded as he fell. He is to be buried at Flushing to-day at 4

KESDALL and Donsworts unite their orces to-night at the Tabernacle, and their two magnif. ent bands will give us some military music the like which has never been heard in this country. Either here bands, the other out of the way, stands unrivaled and both united present indeed a rare combination of nusical excellence. Those who have only heard or disary nd excellence of execution these brass instruments ar esceptible.

OLE BULL has arrived in the City from

oston, but we fear will not delight us with any music at resent. We learn that he intends to travel to Michigan and Wisconsin. He returns in the sutumu, when h will have ready a new piece—a "Farewell to America.

Is parting tribute to our country previous to his depar-

ds parting tribute to our country previous to his departure for Europe.

If Is high time the Police were in operation two days since, an other arrested a third of the name of awier. The third made battle, and found assistance from the numerous rowdies and robbers who throng our treets. The officer had no uniform was not generally ecognized, and therefore did not command the assistance which would otherwise have been rendered to him the officer was badly beaten, his clothes torn off, and the inter-an old offender—escaped. [Eve. Gazenie 12] The Evening Post records several record. ses of secident from the explosion of spirit gas lamps. on Sanday evening isst, about ten o'clock, one of these imps exploded in the dry goods store of Messrs. Bennett

A short time since, a young lady was severely burn by the bursting of one of these spirit gas lumps in the filty. She was taken to the country, where she died its or three days ago, from the effects of the burn.

The Post considers the use of the gas as highly dan erous, and recommends insurance companies to charge igher rates on stores and and offices where it is used. t Fort Hamilton by the Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy. Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Th the morning, and return at five o'clock, and sever assengers comfortable.

erday many pleasant attentions from the first men-sur city, civil and military, gathered in the Governor room. They seemed to be proud to do honor to on if those brave hearts who battled for the Tree of Liber y when its roots had but feeble hold of the soil of ou

who would escape for a day from the heat and dust of he City, we recommend a picknick on the romanti nights of Weehawken. Good company, (including o course the right proportion of ladics.) a basket of pro-risions, a liberal quantity of berries with sugar and reatn to match, a good conscience and a spirit of chee ulness, will be sufficient to ensure a happy excursion

Gen. Sandford's division of Artillery are to be viewed this morning by Mr. Secretary Marcy.

There was a fire at 282 Pearl street yesterd.

norning in the cellar of John T. Dolan & Co., which speedily extinguished. There was a false alarm of fire in the second section

the First District, last sundown. Engines 14 and 5 had a race up Broadway, 14 shead, which had about as many pectators as the great race on Long Island. Yesterday morning at daylight a fire broke out in the

econd story of the Broome-street Hotel, corner of Lanns, but was extinguished without doing much damage A lovely little boy, about three years old esterday fell from a window in the third story of a nouse, 180; Bowery, upon the pavement and was killed. The child was a son of Mr. Benj. M. Thompson.

A few days ago a little child, about three years old, fell over the second story balcony of No. 2 Cottage Place, and ed in the course of the day, from the injuries received The House of H. W. Robinson, No. 5. each street, was entered on Tuesday night, and robbo-

f a gold pencil-case, metal chain, silver spoons and ther articles worth about \$150. During the passing of the procession the watchskers' establishment of Mr. C. Russ, No. 144 Leonard treet, was broken into and robbed of seven gold watches velve silver watches and a quantity of jewelry, worth

Among other specimens of the natural and rificial productions of the celestial empire which Mr. Peers brought with him on his return to the United States re two intelligent and educated subjects of the " Brother the Moon." One of these Chinese gentlemen is stated be a man of letters, and the other a musician. The cholar is said to be preparing a journal of his travels in his country, the publication of which will be looked for with interest. It will certainly be one of the most renarkable curiosities of literature which these latter time ave produced. In the meantime, these celestial visiashionable society of our wonder-loving city, as among elittle vagabond urchins of our streets, who make it a cint to follow them in crowds whenever they appear

Have our Military Friends bathed at the Knickerbocker Baths, 101 Bowery ! There is nothing so refreshing after the fatigue of the day, or of traveling or n fact, in the words of the celebrated Dr. John Bel s invaluable as a health preserver, and as a restorer of oaths is lower than any other establishment in the city. and the accommodations are equal to any. The price s only one shilling every day except Saturdays and Sun days, and on those days the charge is only eighteen pence. We say to one and all, go and try them, and our word for it you will not come away dissatisfied.

IP A correspondent writes us an account of young ladies from Brooklyn being grossly insulted in roadway, on Monday. He gives no names, however; and, as one of ladies, 'with the courage of a Roman book the sun-shade in his face with threats that he was narked and would be horse-whipped,' we don't see what more we can do in the premises. They certainly deserve the classisement with which our corresponden threatens them, and we don't care how soon they get it.

The Broadway paving-job is really the most distory and uncomfortable piece of work we have ever stnessed. Church-street and the cross-ways toward the River are horribly cut up and crowded with count-buses, drays and carriages, and the most dangerous clashfraid our prediction that the paving would be finished y Christmas will signally fail.

ame we could not learn.

12 Hon. Daniel D. Barrand will deliver the ration, and EDGAR A. Por. Esq the poem, Sefore the Phithean and Eucleian Societies of the University of

the evening of the first of July.

EF The difficulty of getting a good article of tahie vinegar—pure cider vinegar, made in the old fash-toned way, by exposure in the open air, with an aroma and a flavor to it, having no taint of whisky-all houseof 3d Avenue and 14th-street, who supplies it in any thing was never done! No one knows better than

of Boston, was yesterday knocked down at the corner of Water-et, and James' Stip, and robbed of his watch worth \$50, and \$15 in money. Officer Josephs this morning

shou that for roystering booths shall not be erected unto the Fork on the next Fourth of July. An alumbio decision, if it be so.

[27] The steamboat Meteor was sold for \$10,000.

by saction, at the Exchange, yesterday, by L. M. Hoff-SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 105, 95, 96, 100, 10, 55, 92, 2 1 5, 97, 21, 67, 68, 101, 36 COURSON CLEAR—This Court takes a recess to-day, on

nt of the Review. Apr. → The following is the Calen r to-morrow: Nos. 46, 104, 105, 47, 49, 51, 52, 24

DOINGS IN OUR LAW COURTS YESTERDAY. Vice Chancellon's Court .- Henry Storman and An

ranted.

Andrew S Garr, administrator, of Collis Mitokell, detended on Receiver of Morris Canal Co and others—The
evened in 18th, was a large stockholder in the Apelincols. Land Co., and berrowed of the Morris
and Co. their Post Notes or obligations in security for
high he gave his own bonds, with the certificates or
tak in the Land Co. belonging to him, as collateral,—
c. M. left New York and died abroad. After the conmission of that period, and the Morris Canal had passed
to the hands or receivers, the stock was passed by the
ter to the State of Indiana, for a mere normal sum,
fillars, two or three years since, to be out letters of a li-

THE LAST DAY" OF SHEARING Was duly her od by all the Nantucket tribes—the Coffins, Nacys, His-eys and Starbucks,—and their allies, and others, from he villages round about—Cotnit, Old Town, New Bed-led and Tri Mountain. And in the spirit of their fathers was the day kept by the young men. For no sooner hall the saling goldess, Night, pickled up her car to the mon-arch of day, old Sol, then our critzens were seen running to and fro, preparing for a ride, and a day of pleasure were wife, called or sweet hear.

to and fro, preparing for a ride, and a day of pleasure with wife, child or sweet-bears.

By ten oclock, webicles of every sort were on the more beside meany penne bucks mounted on gay steeds, and divery squads of hare-footed pedestrams, all wending their way to any eager to participate in the delights of shearing. Which had now been increasing in sweetness and galety from Tuerday. Thus traveling, with their reace and garments covered with dust, the train resembled very much a cravan of the Desert, which had just encountered a sissoon.

The tents, one or two of which were kept by colored persons, seemed to be doing a brisk business; but the Temperance Tent was the general resort of the multi-tude, and was filled during the day with true-blue Washingtonians, who were vanily endeavoring to make room on the evening dance, by getting rid of the icc-cream, and other articles with which the tables were leaded just to could not be done. The dishes and just would are allowed the craiman heart of the multi-tude, and was filled during the day with true-blue Washingtonians, who were vanily endeavoring to make room on the evening dance, by getting rid of the icc-cream, and other articles with which the tables were leaded just to could not be done. The dishes were leaded just to could not be done. The dishest were leaded just to could not be done. The dishest was continued to the captain the could think, had been exercise; and bear would remainly otherwishe. The Treasury of the Reformed Menths and the captain of the dishest was on hand with cat gut and box wood leaders to the countries of the dishest of the captain the could then, had been exercise; and he had his hands foll of business; and his pockets full of silver. The Shearing featival was closed with a grand dance of circumstance, has a little propose, but we will not be covered to take a parawitation of the place of the place of the place of the place from which they were taken, the content of the place from which they were taken, the content of the place from which

CHILDREN AMONG THE OSAGES—We learn from a gentleman who resides on the State line near the Osage Indians, and whose word may be relied upon, that the Osages have new in their tribe about teering white children. These children the Osages purchased from the Commenbes, by whom they were stolen from their parents in Texas and New Mexico. Our informant states that such of them as have been seenby the whites are said to be sprightly and intelligent children of both seves, but generally have been taken when so young as to have lost all recollection of their parents, homes or of the place from which they were taken. The Osages will only sell them for horses or goods. Occasionally, they bring one into the settlement to larter off. A lew days since a gentleman of Newton county purchased, for a horse, a pretry gri, about cleven years old. A few days before our informant left, another Osage brought in a boy, about eight years old, which he, however, did not succeed in selling. [St. Louis New Era.

THE ARMY WORN AT FLATBUSH .- This destruc-The Army Worn at Flatbush —This destructive worm made its appearance in swarms in the village
of Flatbush, last Treedsy. It first attacked a field of
shout six acres of wheat, belonging to Mr. P. Crook, and
lying on the public street. In two days they had stripped
the field of every green leaf, but fortunately the grain
was far enough advanced to resist their travages. They
then commenced their migration northward, but the owners of the adjacents lots had, by this time, thrown up a
trench with deep holes at the intervals of a few feet,
into which they fell in myriads and perished. A few thet
excaped the trenches, were destroyed by other means,
and the progress of this scourage was arrested. The
place resembles very much a field of battle, and it is
within a few feet of the very spot were a trench was
thrown up, and a skirmish fought during the war of the
Revolution. This is the first appearance of the
Revolution and the progress of the service of the
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Revol

RAINS-RIVERS .- The Rain continues to fall and RAINS—RIVERS.—The Rain continues to fall and we shall have, we hope, full rivers. The news from above is very encouraging. A friend has just received a letter from Vincennes, dated the 16th, which says:

Our river is rising fast, and will be by to-morrow high enough for boats to come up. We have had a great deal of rain, and will no doubt have a high river.

If the waters rise, it will add much to the business of cities and greatly relieve them. [Cincinnati Gaz. June 20.]

MRLANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. David Van Debee, a highly valued farmer of Claversck, was so badly injured at a barn raising in the town of Hilbdule, on the lith instant, by the falling of a piece of timber upon his back, that he expired on Monday morning. [Alb. Atlas.]

FAIR BRITING.—A correspondent of the Spirit of

by Christmas will signally fail.

FY esterday afternoon, about 34 o'clock, a lad by the name of William Smith Ellis, aged 13 years, and by the name of William Smith Ellis, aged 13 years, and o'Mrs. Ellis, of John street, New York, while bathing with three other lads of the same age near the Atlantic Dock, in this city, waded beyond his depth and was offered by the Dutchman the dollar he had won.—

Brooklyn Eagle.

FAIR BETTING.—A correspondent of the Spirit of the Times says he saw an Irishman bet a Dutchman one dollar on Fashion, which of course the Irishman iont—book, in this city, waded beyond his depth and was offered by the Dutchman the dollar he had won.—Non-no, said the collector, while dollar he had won.—Non-no, said the collector, while dollar, you must have had, or you could'nt have bet." "Oh, yes," said the Dutchman, fieding that he was cornered, "oh, yes, but mine Got, mits tak a ped sun foot?" to the Hospital, where the leg was amputated, and the

The following letter having at length found its way to the public, we give it to our readers as an item in the history of the times in which they may be supment in it which the writer, we think, will find it somewhat difficult to verify, viz: that the Collector actually revolutionized it [the State of Vermont from a warm federal to a democratic [Loco-Foco

ment worth boasting of, but we rather think his exdescribed is made by Mr. Nathan Jackson, corner | Excellency has a very vivid recollection that the he that the Star of the North never sets!

To James K. Polk, President of the U. States:

Sign.—It is understood that you are about to remove rom the office of Collector of the Port of New York, C. Van Ness, Eag. I beg leave to say a few words to you in that subject. This shall be done in terms of respect ends: I beast, with a pride I trust not unbecoming, that have a right to speak when I behold a serious memory of impending wrong to one in whose fale I am not with sit some personal interest, and in whose ruin there is to

be a violation, you will find not only of sound prejustice. I fortunately need, and therefore ask nothing
or invest; and you will bear me witness that I have
sever amnoyed or troubled you in relation to appair
ments, except for, perhaps, about fifteen minutes in this
me case. You then treated me patiently and courtrous
y, not saying any thing of your candor.

Now, air, a functionary of your bigh station, power,
and responsibility, in this Government, is not to act
without reason. You are the moral and political improve
ment, you are equally responsible for its importance
and a great country. I need not fell you that, whilst it is
your duty to promote its physical and political improve
ment, you are equally responsible for its importance
and, will be of the same character. Bestdes the inteect, fister the feetings and principles of honor in the
one, and you will elevate the character of the other, and
intributed to the rolls of history; and moreover, you
will yourself, as the ruler, sand before posterity in glorious association with it. But, sir, on the other hand
beinsh and encourage the victous propensines of the
apprincipated who can wquire distinction and surcesmy by the acts of detraction from, and depression of
uperior ment; who carnoting you with their classics
weapons, most fangerous to the most ingenious aim
most honorable; whose insidious shafts, despatched to
the dark speed most surely to the destined and unquarte
at victim; and you are sure to humiliate and mortily
he good, hundrable, and high-minded. Elevate hums
beings, and you canoble the human character and min
toy human bessingst humiliate them, and you sink
your fellow-men to degratation, vice and unsere.

The Collector it seems is to be removed. This before
from the importance of the port, a subject of scote disinctions from numerous demonstrations in various quarters not imme

CAPITAL PUSISHMENT.—No man who votes for the aboillion of the Gallows, will ever commit a marder. It is the coward spirit that hairs humanity enough to hang it by the neck in cold blood, that will murder under temptation. I will trust my lif-implicitly with the 10,000 in this State, who wen-for the abolition of the Gallows. Men too tender of human life to bang a murderer, will never commit murder. Murderers never think of the Gallows, full after they have killed, and then they are more afraid of themselves than of that. They often run to the Gallows for relief from themselves and from

a murderous community around them.
N. P. ROGERS. Suicipe.-A conversation between Boswell and

Johnsen on this subject:
"Suppose, Sir," said Boswell, "that the man is absolutely sure that if he lives a few days longer, he shall be detected in a fraud, the consequence of which will be utter diagrace, and expulsion from so "Then, Sir,", said Johnson, "let him go to some

place where he is not known. Don't let him go t the davil where he is known.

trast between the American and Canada sides-Toronto-Rochester-Sam Patch, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune ROCHESTER, June 18, 1845. "The Heavens are fleck'd with Stary.
The Seas with Isles!"
What a delightful picture, to look out upon the

broad blue Eric from Cleveland! What a wild new world, a wilderness of waves, dotted with "laughing Isles." like the Oasis of a desert, spreads itself before you. Far as the eye can reach, even to the horizon that draws a dusky line upon the waters, what beauty, what incomparable grandeur mirror-now, carling and roaring like a maddened shadows into its anbroken depth,-noon ripples it wing in the chaling waters and darts away with a wild song toward Heaven-night comes with clouds, tempest and darkness, the morning's calm, the noon's ripple are heree heaving billows, like un-bitted steeds they toss their riders and trample on-the embattled shore with a toise like hoarse and sullen thunder. What a volume to read—what a text in the legible book of the Universe—

"How wonderful are Thy works, O God!"

The earth cannot impress us like the sea. We are of and on the earth, we feel and fathom it, but the varers how deep and dark, how full of beauty and instead of the heavens which they mirror, nearer to God, more infinite. They woo us with the very glitter hat covers their darkness; romance glides on the samy stream in the valley, dark terrible histor lovers over the ages that the buried in the sea Schoes of mirth and mourning, hymis of peace an houst of battle, light, shadow, and hass of blooseople their shores and lakes and for ever ham been with unspeakable beauty. And those Lakespread out so wenderfully in the bleak North, are bey not among the earth-voices like a rade ster. Saxon song? They belong to other ages and histores than ours! Tradition cannot tell us the deed hey chronicle—how nations grew and rotted outlier shores, nor left a vestige of their ancient might. We saw them but yesterday—the home of the screaming gull and the tameless carles—light our orguing frail barks over their depths, and a racyclid as they, sheltering their swarth brows in the shade of unbroken forest, and hills,

"Rockribbed and encient as the Sun!" "How wonderful are Thy works, O God !"

" Rock-ribbed and encient as the Sun t"

They, too, like shadows are passing, or have passed but there remain the old woods and waters, to us as to them

"A terror and a mystery!"

One can scarcely cred it until he sees with his own-ryes the change that a few years have wrought on and fround the great lakes. Twenty years agone, they were hardly rippled by a keel, hardly a cabin-traced their shores—now, there are thousands of caced their shores—now, there are thousands on movewhite sails and gay fleet steamers dottine them in every direction, and chies, villages, un-ters with "smiling havna" peep out from every took and turn. It is indeed wonderful to note the lange, whether it be a miracle reserved for this ge, or the natural growth of reformed government, and grown blue growth of reformed government. ages, who have found here a goal and freedon reach it. There is no mistaking the course of the world's current,

"The Star of Empire West-ward takes its way,"

"The Star of Empire Brackward taxes its way,"
and not more surely does that current tend thus, for
tood and raiment than for the freedom of political
and religious altars, and with the thousands of soulfrom Irish, German, or other lands hiering ever "to the
West." Europe feels the kingly blood shacken in he
veins, since her peasants may become kings. Sid
usy Smith should have traveled this country before
the died acceptate higher spaces as he was see died, sarcastic joking sinner as he was, he vould have been too honest not to have responded o, and re-uttered the great voice that from these ery lake shores shakes the Old World, " Put not your trust in Princes !"

Go, look upon St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, De roit, Cleveland and Buffalo, O scorner of Yankoe tom—and these are but specks in the waste oworld so rapidly peopling; look upon the Missisippi and these lakes awarung with free ruges. world so rapidly peopling 100% upon the Massispip and these takes swarming with free runges life, and say no more "it is madness, O longing and starving peasantry of Europe, to turn your visionary eyes toward the great or little Wabash!" It is still beyond this "edge of the universe" to Sidney Smith's eyes, that emigration is now pourring like an intelligent flood laying the axe at the root of the forest, and making the "wilderness to blossom like trose." If Government, and civil and religionnessingtons blended with opportunity are nothing in the history of this change, why this contrast? Gover from Detroit to Windsor, and Sandwich, or the English shore, and mark the difference. Here, di is life and growth, there, all is slience and decay Can a few rods width of river have made all this is it the climate and soil, or the character of the rovernment and people that draws such a sad libsetween us? It is not the climate and soil, and from the end of Canada to the other it contrasts with the American side as light with darkness. It is so at Detroit, it is the same at Lewiston. I was in Toonto but two days since, and though a line city with excellent buildings, good streets and 15,000 in

and the population statistics of Canada show which is chosen. I visited a concert in Toronto where the slite, from the Lord Mayor down, had gathered, and with all their talk about our "stamping appliance, they performed the noisiest accompaniment with heir feet I have ever heard. I don't blame them or it, but let them hold their uncouth tongues when hey are guilty of a like sin to ours! One thing I can most heartily recommend in Toronto, and that McDonald's Hotel—he is one of the few men to be found who make you think better of your kind. The English steamers on the lakes are very fine perhaps not so speedy as ours, but kept in much better order, and all supplied with life boats. It would be well if more strention were prid to the qualit of our Lake Steamers, for judging by the rough sea I encountered on both Erie and Ontario, the are no trilling affair to battle with. Through the sections of Canada where I have been the drouth and frost have done no damage, and in New Yorkom Baffaio to Lewiston, nothing could look fine that every kind of grass and grain—especially over the terms and a control of courters allowed. rom Buffalo to Lewiston, nothing could look finer than every kind of grass and grain—especially over that immense level of country, almost a prairie, which stretches back from Lewiston far as the eye can reach. I went over to Queenston a few moments, to get a near view of Brock's monument which stands on the hights West of the village Some ruffians during the patriot war, attempted to blow it to pieces with a keg of powder. The expession fortunately only shattered the hage column which covers the ashes of a brave and generous enemy, and he who could thus descerate his tombot covers the feether of the second country and he who could thus descerate his tombot covers the second second country. memy, and he who could thus descrate his tombs unworthy a decent burial. It can never be recaired, and I understood a new one on a differential be erected. Queenston is a small village of little or no business, and owes all its importance. of little or no business, and owes all its importance to the railroad from Chippewa which passes the Falls and terminates there. But adieu to the lakes and Canada—I am among more delectable scenes in the good city of Rochester. Every thing here is instinct with life, how can it be otherwise since here is an unfailing river, a railroad and a canal? No wonder the mills grown with—bread fruit,—and the spindles play a "quick march!" Rochester has business and wealth, enterprise and talent, and may I not say morals since I have counted six teen spires? And to crown all she has romance. I have passed the greater part of this morning on the high bank he greater part of this morning on the high ban below the Falls, watching the many colored how and musing over the memory of "Sam Patch"—

and says.

Sam Patch, who jumps no more
This, or the world to come—Sam Patch is dead?
The common pathway to the unknown shore
Of dark futurity be would not tread—
No friends stood corrowing round his dying bed,
Nor with decorous wo behind him stept—
But the deep river as it onward swept. [kept!]
In one great wholessle sob his body drown'd and

Alas poor Sam! bow many unlike thee have slowly touled up to fame, and how many like thee leaves down to notoriety. Methinks thy fall was a riss since it wrought thee renown. The spray curification in the second of the state of the second o wreathfully as ever in the morning light, the bow clitters on its arch, the bubbles dance in the whirl of the waters, like Elfin's eyes looking the moon askance,

Elina's eyes looking the moon askance,"
gentle flowers bend their lips to the river's edge,
and light winged birds skim the wave that was thy
pillow—and thou art not, save as an exhalation
born and lost in the deep. Vaulting soul, rest in
peace, and let thy memory warn the world not to
tempt a full. Truly yours, C. D. S.

CINCINNATI.—The second child born in Cincinnati still lives, and has not seen the middle age of

natistill lives, and has not seen the middle age of life, while Cincinnati contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Old Ploneer (says the same authority) who first settled where Cincinnati now stands, when Ohio was a wilderness, "walks among us hearty an-strong, amid a throng of two millions of souls!"

Adds the writer:

"And the first child born of American parents West of
the Alleghany mountains, who knew Washington as
Surveyor on the banks of the Kanawha, when the whole
North-west, with immaterial exceptions, was in persession of the savage, is yet alive, and source numberher four score years and ten; yet in her day, she has
witnessed the growth of an Empire—the peopling of the
mighty valley between the base of the Blue Ridge and
the Rocky Mountains!"

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

NATHAN BARDIN, surveyor and inspector of the re-cenue at Reistol, Rhode Island, vice Elixanah Pronci-whose commission will expire July 8th, 1845, Lycrus Lyon, surveyor general of Ohio, Indiana, and suchigon; from John June, 1845, vice William Johnson, resigned.

resigned.

HENRY Breks, collector of the customs for the distriof Delaware, eige Arnold Saudain, whose commissinwill expire on the 1st July, 1845.

Correspondence of The New York Tribune.
PRILADELPRIA, June 23, P. M.

There were seven removals and appointments the Custom House yesterday, and many more expense. Col. Jack is now on his trial in the United State District Court, charged with forging a certificate in order.

eletain a pension.

In the case of the United States vs. Purser B

Second Barrd—3, 0,300 State St, 2 ds, 751; 30 Girsel, a O U. States Bara, 14; 8472 50 Lebigh, a Sw. n. 89; in Vilmington Raircoad, b. 5 w. n. 172; 16 Farmers and Mannier Bank, 40;

In the Fourth Part of the Penny Magazine now po-whing by Redireld in this city, we find the following rticle on cheap Books. It appears that a sale of 60.00 opies of the original edition of this work was essented its successful publication, and we are informed the ir. Redfield is now publishing the same work at his bout one half of the original London price.

bout one half of the original London price.

It has been well observed in the posthumous work of in acute thinker, Chehevis, that "the bent of civilization is to make good things cheap." We will enderso explain this sa regards printing by a few then is how that the extension of the market, whilst it disables price, does not deteriorate quality. There are certain expenses of a book which are personnent, whatever number be sold. These expenses

Authorship.
2. Embellishments.
3. Composition of types. Including stereotype place.
If that process be employed.

If the piece

4. Advertising.

Now, it must be evident, if 1000 purchasers coopers,

5 pay those permanent expenses, the proportion to
such purchaser can only be half as much as if these

serie only 500 purchasers. Take an octave volume for
sample, and assume the following items of expense
ample, and assume the following items of expense
200

4075

and in this respect it is a very unsatisfactory business to hose who follow it.

Let us apply this principle to such a work as the Jenny Magazine. We will take the permanent expense if 210 for a single number. These are the expense if 210 for a single number. These are the expense of the intermed whether 200 or control opinion are sold—the expenses previous to the imployment of a single sheet of paper or a single hours about in principal of the copies. Forty journed could, 600 pencer so that if 10,000 copies only were sold, the sublisher would give away his paper and print, and proper property of the retailer. At that rate of sale a pany magazine must of necessity be a two-pumy magazine, as the work could not go on without the subscriptions of disciplinals. But if 20,000 purchasers co-operate to pythe 9,600 pence, the penny that formerly bore uses each copy is reduced to a halfpenny; if 40,000 co-operate, it is reduced to a latrifung. But the short of paper sale in printing of still cost somewhat more than a half-entry—and as the various wholesals and retail dealer who manage the sale are allowed about forty per centure of 60,000 or 70,000; and after that sale there is a profit. A sale of 60,000 or 70,000 is therefore essential to the connercial existence of such a work as the Penny Magaine;—that is, that number of purchasers must cooperate to pay the expenses which are absolutely necessary to be incurred before a single copy is sold.

subscriptions Received to the Weekly Tribune | Cosh in all cases accompanying the order.|
WEONESISXY, June 225	Omordings, N.Y.
Columbia, Cosm	Frie. Fa.
armer, S. Y	Windham, Cosm.
Pawlet, Vt.	Wilton Mills, N. H.
North Yarmouth, Me.	Lancaster, Oldo,
Rockport, Mass.	3 Millville, Mass.

treet between Avenues C & D, a lot of as novel M hinery for the manufacture of Cedar and Painted Palls t is certainly surprising that some enterprising person has not ere this, launched out from that numerous body of Mechanics, Wooden-Ware Manufacturers, and gone

nto some way of manufacturing by machinery. The machinery we allude to, is the only thing of the ind ever in the city and has but just been put into com ate operation. It is capable, we learn, of being worked s throw off from 200 to 300 of what are called common r painted pails, per day. Is this possible? O Tempo a! Why, an ordinary day's work of a New York Coopers, we believe the making of only 3 of the "Fancy frass-bound," and 6 of the common or Iron-bound Palls sow, with this Petent Machine the same man can make if in the same time even his scores. As a sample of the varourdinary rapidity with which some parts of the streamlinery rapidity with which some parts of the manufacture of palls are worked with this novel apparais, we will state that there is one hand, now in it, that an turn the inside, (by this machine Palls are torsely ut the crossing for the bottom, round of the top or nouth of the pall, and sand paper 120 in one hour—making 1200 in ten hours!

The numerous applications for the purchase of these consplicated works have finally induced the proprietor of throw them into market, notice of which is to be found under the Auction Sales of today. This is a ray bance for some "goodwad grains," and we may we now, now and forever, the fellow that to-day becomes possessor of so novel "fringe." a! Why, an ordinary day's work of a New-York Coop

Sandy Sanapania. — Alexander the Great, in a letter this tutor, Aristotle, said. "In what shall I excel other it demone probabil knowledge I have gained be communicated to all." This observation, intended to deter Aristotle from publishing a Metaphy ical Treatne, is seifed an arrow-mittled. For what should we obtain knowledge dut to benefit our fellow beings by diffusing it. Suppose, for astance, that the proprietors of Sanda' Sarsaparilla, and theoretic the method of preparing it, have chosen tolimit to use to themselves or a few finends, would they not have seen guity of the vites to filteract. By the diffusion of the meaning they have been the means of relieving and cannot be used to the case of Scrotlin and Farious eruptive discussed.

ceaing they have been the means of removing emptive distonianands of cases of Scrothia and various emptive distonianands of cases of Scrothia and various emptives.

Premared and sold, wholesals and retail, by A. B. & D.
SANIS, Wholesals Dringglets, 70 Fullon screet, New Yorkbold also at 273 Broadway, 77 East Broadway, and by Drugplets generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per
souths. Six fourties for \$3.

DOUBLE EXTRACT OF SANDARABILLA is preferred above \$1
others. It is in a more concentrated form, more powerful
pletsant and convenient to use, it is not a compound, to
mineral substance is combined with it, it is far less in price
than any other preparation from this well known roadPrincipal Dopot 374 Broadway.

(2) 162 3.

People will be imprudent-but those who appoint themselves with Hasings & Co.'s Aromatic Funigation of perfaming rooms, parifying the air, show their wider rice only 12; cents per four, containing I dozen. To be and of most of the Drugglets and Grocers. Princips deed at Broadway.

17 To Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Owner, DOREMUS, SUIDAM & NIXON, No. 39 Nasan and Species Fost-Office, has added, very extensively, to book of Dry Groods for farmishing Steamboats, Ship to lotels, each as—

Hotele, such as—
Counterpanes, Quille
Blankets, 5-4 to 12-4 linen and cotton Shewing
Linen Filtow Casings, Table Linen
Daper, Hocksboard and Crash
Furniture Dunity, Bedlick
Winte and Tursey red Curtain Moslins
Damask and watered Moreens.
By laving timery hottee we can furnish Counterpane of
any size, with name (wove in) of vessel or hotel.

IMPROVED GALVANIC RINGS

Without the use of Fluids
TV For the Cure of Rheamarism, Stirt Joints,
want of nervous energy, general debuty, and all chroniflaorders. Beware of all quacks; the genine Galvani
Ring requires no liquid to promote its action.
Sold at the very low price of two ann three shiftings each
Plated with gold, pism and church, \$1,50, \$2,00 and \$3,00,
4,2cuts wanted throughout the United States, to whom a
bertal discount will be made. All orders must be accompaised with cash, addressed to Dr. T. F. Crea him, 149 suite
treet, New-York, care of A. C. Hallock a Co.
N. B. The Rings may be sent by mail to any part of the
United States.

(2) The beautiful opera of Sommarshula is to be but leaved
ownight at Paimo's Theatre by the Ethiopian Operator
Troup. We feel convinced they will do it full justice, a
largy have the abing.

(2) Our Museous are in a successful tide of operation
and with the attractive noveliles they prescut must counted
to be well paironised.